

SHORTER NOTES

Lectotypification of *Asplenium sellowianum* C. Presl ex Hieron. and Related Names.—During the development of the Project “Flórula del Parque Nacional Mburucuyá”, subproject “Flora Pteridofítica”, some nomenclatural problems were found, including the need to lectotypify *Asplenium sellowianum* and the names which are included in the synonymy.

The name *Asplenium sellowianum* was first published by Presl (*Tent. Pterid.*:107. 1836). Presl placed this taxon in the subgenus *Asplenium*, within the species group of “frons herbacea”. In this work, the author mentions only the specimen *Sellow 46*, but provides neither a description nor a diagnosis to validate the name.

In 1897, Hieronymus validly published two varieties of *Asplenium lunulatum* Sw., *A. lunulatum* var. *tenerrima* and *A. lunulatum* var. *sellowiana* (*Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 22:359–420. 1897). In the protologue of the var. *sellowiana* description there is no reference to the name published by Presl or to the specimen *Sellow 46*.

Later, in 1919 Hieronymus validly published (*Hedwigia* 60:210–266. 1919) the name *A. sellowianum*, explicitly attributing the name to Presl, and citing *Sellow 46* first among several syntypes. Furthermore, Hieronymus placed his variety *A. lunulatum* var. *sellowiana* as a synonym. These events clearly indicate that Hieronymus believed that there was a single taxon.

In a recent systematic treatment Sylvestre and Ponce (*Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 107(1):1–8. 2008) treated the authorship of this name as: *Asplenium sellowianum* (Hieron.) C. Presl ex Hieron., with the parentheses indicating that Hieronymus changed the status of the var. *sellowianum* when he transferred it to a species. From my perspective, Hieronymus’s intention was to validate Presl’s name and not to propose a new combination or a change of status. For this reason, it would not be necessary to use parentheses, because the name *A. lunulatum* var. *sellowiana* is a synonym and not the basonym. In addition, Hieronymus’s authorship should not go inside the parenthesis, preceding Presl’s abbreviation, since Presl published his name before Hieronymus. According to the I.C.B.N. (Vienna Code) Chapter IV. Effective and Valid Publication, Section 3, Art. 46 about Author Citations, Note 4: *Authors publishing new names and wishing to establish that other persons’ names followed by “ex” may precede theirs in authorship citation may adopt the “ex” citation in the protologue* (see ex. 39). For these reasons, in my opinion, the correct authorship citation must be *Asplenium sellowianum* C. Presl ex Hieron., or simply Hieron. would be sufficient.

LECTOTYPIFICATION

***Asplenium sellowianum* C. Presl ex Hieron., *Hedwigia* 60: 222–3. 1919.**

A. lunulatum Sw. var. *sellowiana* Hieron. *Bot. Jahrb. syst.* 22: 377. 1897. *A. ulbrichtii* Rosenst. var. *sellowianum* (Hieron.) Osten and Herter, *Anales Mus. Nac. Montevideo* ser. 2, 1: 349. 1925.—*LECTOTYPUS* (*hic designatus*): [Uruguay], Montevideo, *Sellow d483* (Holotype: B 20 0022113, Photo CTES!, Isotype: B 20 0022109, Photo CTES!)

=*A. lunulatum* Sw. var. *tenerrima* Hieron., *Bot. Jahrb. syst.* 22: 377–378. 1897. *A. ulbrichtii* Rosenst. var. *tenerrimum* (Hieron.) Osten and Herter, *Anales Mus. Nac. Montevideo* ser. 2, 1: 349. 1925.—*LECTOTYPUS* (*hic designatus*): Uruguay, Montevideo, february, 1875, *Arechavaleta 403* (B 20 0024537, Photo CTES!).

A. sellowianum C. Presl *nomen nudum*, *Tent. Pterid.*: 107. 1836.

The isotype of *A. sellowianum*. *Sellow d483* (B 20 0022109), is glued on a sheet together with other specimens; the isotype is the plant on the right side.

I propose the specimen *Sellow d483* as the lectotype of *A. sellowianum* for several reasons. Most importantly, all of the specimens mentioned by Hieronymus are homogeneous. The specimen chosen here maintains the concept of Hieronymus. Secondly, I have written to several herbaria (B, BAF, BR, G, K, PRC, R, SGO, VT, LYJB, HAL, W, and I reviewed MVFA, MVFQ, MVJB, MVM), asking about the specimen *Sellow 46* cited by Presl (1836) and Hieronymus (1919), but specimen *Sellow 46* could not be found. Third, this specimen, *Sellow d483*, has a complete rhizome, and well preserved fronds. Two of the fronds have proliferous apices, a character that is used by several authors in order to characterize this species and relatives (e.g.: Capurro, 1969. División Pteridofita, in: Cabrera (ed.), *Fl. Prov. Buenos Aires*, Colecc. Ci. Nac. Tecnol. Agropecu. 4(1):123–246.; Sehnem, in Reitz (ed.), *Fl. Il. Catarinense* 1. (ASPL):1–96. 1968).

Sellow initiated the enumeration of his collections several times, for this reason he used letters as prefix to index the localities of origin. The only specimen found with the number 46 corresponds to a sample of *Varronia multispicata* (Cham.) Borhidi (Boraginaceae) (microfiche Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (F), F0052394F). This specimen is a type of *Cordia multispicata* Cham. (Feuillet. C. J., *Bot. Res. Inst. Texas* 2:837–842. 2008)

Asplenium sellowianum occurs in southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and in Argentina to Buenos Aires province (Sylvestre and Ponce, 2008). The species inhabits forests of the Paranaense Province, in the Amazonian phytogeographical dominion, according to Cabrera (*Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot.* 14:1–42. 1971).

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